IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of detecting rotation of an armature of a brush-type DC motor having positive and negative power leads, the method includes:

providing an RFI choke as a transformer in series with at least one of the power leads of the motor to amplify current, ~~and~~

detecting rotation of the armature based on monitoring a voltage relating to the amplified current, and

further providing the RFI choke together with a capacitor in communication with one of the power leads, and providing an LC filter in series with the other power lead.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, further including feeding the voltage to conditioning circuitry.

3. Canceled

4. (Original) The method of claim 2, further including stopping operation of the motor when a blocked rotor condition is detected by the conditioning circuitry based on the monitored voltage.

5. Canceled

6. (Currently Amended) A method of detecting rotation of an armature of a brush-type DC motor having positive and negative power leads, the method includes:

providing an RFI choke as a transformer in series with at least one of the power leads of the motor to amplify current,

detecting rotation of the armature based on monitoring a voltage relating to the amplified current, and

~~The method of claim 1,~~ further providing an RFI choke in series with each power leads of the motor and a capacitor associated with each choke disposed across the power leads.

7. Canceled

8. Canceled

9. (Currently Amended) Detection structure for detecting rotation of an armature of a brush-type DC motor having positive and negative power leads, the detection structure comprising:

an RFI choke as a transformer in series with at least one of the positive and negative power leads of the motor to amplify current such that rotation of the armature can be detected based on monitoring a voltage relating to the amplified current, and

control circuitry constructed and arranged to control a function of the motor based on detecting rotation of the armature,

~~The detection structure of claim 7~~, wherein an RFI choke is provided in series with each of the negative and positive power leads, with a capacitor associated with each choke provided across the power leads.

10. (Currently Amended) The detection structure of claim 9 ~~7~~, wherein the control circuitry is constructed and arranged to stop operation of the motor when a stall condition of the motor is determined.

11. Canceled

12. Canceled

13. (Currently Amended) A brush type DC motor having positive and negative power leads, the motor including:

an RFI choke as a transformer in series with at least one of the positive and negative power leads to amplify current, and

control circuitry constructed and arranged to control a function of the motor based on the amplified current,

~~The motor of claim 11,~~ wherein an RFI choke is provided in series with each of the negative and positive power leads with a capacitor associated with each choke provided across the power leads.

14. (Currently Amended) The motor of claim 13 ~~11~~, wherein the control circuitry is constructed and arranged to stop operation of the motor when a stall condition of the motor is determined.

15. (Currently Amended) A method of controlling a brush-type DC motor having positive and negative power leads, the method includes:

providing an RFI choke as a transformer in series with at least one of the power leads of the motor to amplify current, ~~and~~

controlling a function of the motor based on the amplified current, and

further providing the RFI choke together with a capacitor in communication with one of the power leads, and providing an LC filter in series with the other power lead.

16. Canceled

17. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the controlling step includes stopping operation of the motor.

18. Canceled

19. (Currently Amended) A method of controlling a brush-type DC motor having positive and negative power leads, the method includes:

providing an RFI choke as a transformer in series with at least one of the power leads of the motor to amplify current,

controlling a function of the motor based on the amplified current, and

~~The method of claim 15,~~ further providing an RFI choke in series with each power leads of the motor and a capacitor associated with each choke disposed across the power leads.

20. (New) Detection structure for detecting rotation of an armature of a brush-type DC motor having positive and negative power leads, the detection structure comprising:

an RFI choke as a transformer in series with at least one of the positive and negative power leads of the motor to amplify current such that rotation of the armature can be detected based on monitoring a voltage relating to the amplified current, and

control circuitry constructed and arranged to control a function of the motor based on detecting rotation of the armature,

wherein the RFI choke is provided together with a capacitor in communication with one of the power leads, and an LC filter is provided in series with the other power lead.

21. (New) The detection structure of claim 20, wherein the RFI choke is in communication with a positive power lead of the motor and a LC filter is in communication with a negative power lead of the motor.

22. (New) The detection structure of claim 20, wherein the control circuitry is constructed and arranged to stop operation of the motor when a stall condition of the motor is determined.

23. (New) A brush type DC motor having positive and negative power leads, the motor including:

an RFI choke as a transformer in series with at least one of the positive and negative power leads to amplify current, and

control circuitry constructed and arranged to control a function of the motor based on the amplified current,

wherein the RFI choke is provided together with a capacitor in communication with one of the power leads, and an LC filter is provided in series with the other power lead.

24. (New) The motor of claim 23, wherein the control circuitry is constructed and arranged to stop operation of the motor when a stall condition of the motor is determined.

25. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein the controlling step includes stopping operation of the motor.

26. (New) The method of claim 6, further including feeding the voltage to conditioning circuitry.

27. (New) The method of claim 26, further including stopping operation of the motor when a blocked rotor condition is detected by the conditioning circuitry based on the monitored voltage.